

Human CXCL1 / MGSA / NAP-3 Protein (His & SUMO Tag)

Catalog Number: 10877-H28E



Sino Biological Inc.

Biological Solution Specialist

General Information

Gene Name Synonym:

FSP, GRO1, GROa, MGSA, MGSA-a, NAP-3, SCYB1

Protein Construction:

A DNA sequence encoding the mature form of human CXCL1 (P09341-1) (Ala 35-Asn 107) was fused with a N-terminal polyhistidine-tagged SUMO tag at the N-terminus.

Source: Human

Expression Host: E. coli

QC Testing

Purity: > 97 % as determined by SDS-PAGE

Endotoxin:

Please contact us for more information.

Stability:

Samples are stable for up to twelve months from date of receipt at -70 °C

Predicted N terminal: Met

Molecular Mass:

The recombinant human CXCL1 consisting of 189 amino acids and has a calculated molecular mass of 21.3 kDa. It migrates as an 30 kDa band in SDS-PAGE under reducing conditions.

Formulation:

Lyophilized from sterile PBS, pH 7.4, 10% glycerol

Normally 5 % - 8 % trehalose and mannitol are added as protectants before lyophilization. Specific concentrations are included in the hardcopy of COA. Please contact us for any concerns or special requirements.

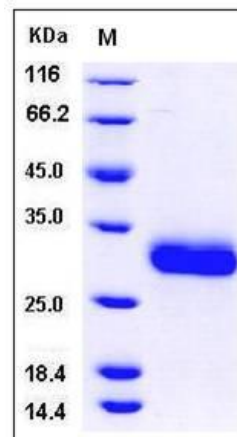
Usage Guide

Storage:

Store it under sterile conditions at -20°C to -80°C upon receiving. Recommend to aliquot the protein into smaller quantities for optimal storage.

Avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.

SDS-PAGE:



Reconstitution:

Detailed reconstitution instructions are sent along with the products.

Protein Description

The Chemokine (C-X-C motif) Ligand 1, CXCL1, also known as melanoma growth-stimulatory activity/growth-regulated protein alpha (MGSA-a), a member of CXC chemokine family, plays a major role in inflammation, angiogenesis, tumorigenesis, and wound healing. Recently, it have been extensively related to cellular transformation, tumor growth, homing, and metastasis. CXCL1 is expressed by macrophages, neutrophils and epithelial cells, and has neutrophil chemoattractant activity. This chemokine CXCL1 elicits its effects by signaling through the chemokine receptor CXCR2. CXCL1 plays a critical nonredundant role in the development of experimental Lyme arthritis and carditis via CXCR2-mediated recruitment of neutrophils into the site of infection. CXCL1 might limit tumor growth by reinforcing senescence early in tumorigenesis, and it is a potent neutrophil chemoattractant with recognized roles in angiogenesis and inflammation. CXCL1 is a novel immediate PTH/PTHrP-responsive gene. CXCL1 may act as a chemoattractant for osteoclast precursors. CXCL1 may also have important pro-nociceptive effects via its direct actions on sensory neurons, and may induce long-term changes that involve protein synthesis.

References

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